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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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Test your understanding of labor force data

There are several questions about labor force levels (employment, unemployment and the unemployment rate) that arise from time to time. An accurate understanding of what this data means is very important to all who use it. Test your understanding of this data by taking the following true/false quiz.

1) *A dual-job holder is actually counted twice in employment levels--once with each job. True or False?*

False. Dual-job holders are not counted twice in employment levels. Labor force levels (labor force, employment and unemployment levels) are estimates of people, not jobs.

2) *Both full-time and part-time workers are included in employment levels. True or False?*

True. Both full-time and part-time workers are included in employment levels. In labor force estimates, people are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the period involved. This includes all part-time and temporary work, as well as regular full-time, year-around employment.

3) *People are considered unemployed when they are on vacation from work. True or False?*

False. People are not considered as unemployed when they are on vacation from their jobs. People are counted as employed if they have a job, even if they did not work for any of the following reasons: they were on vacation; ill; involved in an industrial dispute; prevented from working by adverse weather conditions; or were taking time off for various personal reasons.

4) *People who work in a family business are included in employment levels even if they are not paid for their work. True or False?*

True. People who work in a family business are included in employment levels even if they are not paid for their work. "Unpaid family workers," which includes people who work 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise, are included in employment levels. This includes such workers as a store owner's daughter who works in her father's business but is not paid, or a farmer's wife who works on the farm and is not paid.

5) *Only those receiving unemployment insurance benefits are considered as unemployed. True or False?*

False. Those receiving unemployment insurance benefits are not the only people considered as unemployed. A person counted as unemployed in labor force estimates meets three criteria: he or she has actively searched for work in the past four weeks, is currently available for work, and does not have a job. People are not excluded from unemployment levels just because they are not receiving unemployment insurance benefits.

Each month, labor force levels are estimated for each state and its substate areas (such as counties). In some of the larger states, labor force estimates come directly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is a household survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census. However, in many states (including South Dakota), labor force estimates

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are made using statistical methodologies which use additional data inputs from various other sources (just one of which is the unemployment insurance system)--so that the data is representative of the month to month seasonal and cyclical trends which the CPS would not show.

To ensure that labor force estimates made by each of those states are accurate and comparable, the same definitions and statistical methodology are used. The methodology was developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The methodology used is reviewed and revised periodically to make sure that it is as statistically sound as possible and produces data which is as reflective as possible of structural changes in each state's economy. The methodology for statewide labor force levels was just recently revised, with January 1989 estimates being the first completed with the new procedure.

6) *To be considered as unemployed, a person must be registered with Job Service of South Dakota. True or False?*

False. A person does not necessarily have to be registered with Job Service of South Dakota to be considered as unemployed. The job searching criteria that a person must meet to be included in unemployment levels can be met in any of several ways: meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; being on a union or professional register; or registering at a public or private employment office.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are workers waiting to be recalled from a layoff, and people waiting to start a new job within 30 days. In all other cases except temporary illness, these individuals must be currently available for work.

8) *Unemployment levels are a measure of all the people in an area who are not working. True or False?*

False. Unemployment levels are not a measure of all the people in an area who are not working. People who are not working are counted as unemployed only if they are part of the labor force. In other words, if they are not working but neither are they actively seeking work, they are not included in unemployment levels. Those who are not working and not in the labor force include such people as students, those with family or home responsibilities, retired or disabled individuals, those who have no interest in working, and persons described as discouraged workers (people who want jobs but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available).

9) *The unemployment rate reflects the percentage of the population which does not have a job. True or False?*

False. The unemployment rate does not reflect the percentage of the population which does not have a job. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed people by the number of people in the labor force. Thus, the unemployment rate reflects the percentage of the population ages 16 and older which does not have a job but is looking for one.

10) *The unemployed are just one component of the number of people available for work in an area. True or False?*

True. The unemployed are just one component of the number of people available for work in an area. While unemployed people are one source of the potential labor supply in an area, they are not the only source. There are also people who are not actively seeking work (and therefore, are not in the labor force), but who may seek work or take a job under the right conditions. For example, a mother who has chosen to leave the work force and stay at home to care for her young children may seek or take a job if it was appealing enough (good wages, the hours she wanted to work, good benefits, etc.). Another example is a discouraged worker. Such people are not included among the unemployed because they are not actively searching for work, believing that none is available. But if new job opportunities arose, they would most likely seek those opportunities.

South Dakota's Labor Market in February

Nonfarm employment was 258,300 in February, noting continued expansion over year-ago levels, as well as over the month. This is an increase of 3,200 (or 1.3 percent) jobs over year-ago levels.

The services industry led the private industry groups in job growth over the year, contributing an additional 1,700 jobs. The medical and health division accounted for 1,000 of these jobs. The hospital sector enjoyed half of this job growth. Other sectors showing employment growth were hotels and amusement/recreation claiming 400 jobs, personal business services 200 jobs, and educational services 100 jobs.

Businesses contributing to the job growth of 1,100 in the trade industry were in the areas of general merchandise, food, automotive, furniture and miscellaneous retail. This job growth boosted the trade employment level to 66,900.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry noted job growth of 900 jobs. Expansion in the area of customer services in credit agencies other than banks claimed 600 of these jobs.

The communication division in the transportation and public utilities industry noted a job growth of 200 jobs over year-ago levels.

Mining, construction and government remained stable from year-ago employment levels.

Manufacturing was the only industry group noting employment decreases from year-ago levels. The largest impact being felt in this industry from year-ago employment levels are the staff reductions being made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale and/or closure.

Month-To-Month Employment Changes

From January to February, nonfarm employment in the state increased 300 (or 0.1 percent) jobs. Employment gains in government more than offset a decrease in private sector employment.

State and local education increased by 900 jobs and is reflecting back-to-normal employment levels after the holiday season. The 400 employment increase in private sector educational services is following the same trend as state and local education.

General merchandise and apparel stores in the retail trade industry are posting employment declines which may be largely attributed to the reduction of part-time workers after the holidays.

Building and special trade contractors, in the construction industry, experienced a seasonal loss of 300 jobs over the month.

The manufacturing industry posted a 300 job decrease over the month. One portion of this employment decrease was due to seasonal layoffs which are typical this time of year. In addition, as was discussed above, staff reductions by a major manufacturing firm also contributed to decreased employment in this industry.

The South Dakota labor force in February 1989 was 350,900, with 335,200 South Dakotans employed and 15,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate was 4.5 percent, a decrease from the January rate of 4.8 percent.

Persons In the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1989 (1)				February 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	121,906,000	115,023,000	6,883,000	5.6 (3)	119,942,000	112,460,000	7,482,000	6.2 (3)
South Dakota	350,900	335,200	15,700	4.5	349,500	333,300	16,200	4.6
Sioux Falls MSA	73,893	70,552	3,341	4.5	73,914	69,765	4,149	5.6
Rapid City MSA	38,732	36,822	1,910	4.9	38,597	36,744	1,853	4.8
Aurora	1,300	1,282	18	1.4	1,364	1,348	16	1.2
Beadle	9,317	8,930	387	4.2	9,356	9,005	351	3.8
Bennett	1,251	1,229	22	1.8	1,395	1,365	30	2.2
Bon Homme	3,319	3,297	22	0.7	3,363	3,279	84	2.5
Brookings	14,979	14,198	781	5.2	13,609	12,996	613	4.5
Brown	20,040	18,789	1,251	6.2	20,644	19,766	878	4.3
Brule	2,499	2,387	112	4.5	2,551	2,420	131	5.1
Buffalo	413	387	26	6.3	427	399	28	6.6
Butte	3,287	3,118	169	5.1	3,481	3,263	218	6.3
Campbell	1,067	1,026	41	3.8	1,111	1,060	51	4.6
Charles Mix	3,720	3,608	112	3.0	3,823	3,687	136	3.6
Clark	1,675	1,575	100	6.0	1,765	1,695	70	4.0
Clay	6,396	6,168	228	3.6	6,360	6,151	209	3.3
Codington	12,200	11,777	423	3.5	11,739	11,266	473	4.0
Corson	1,533	1,458	75	4.9	1,455	1,403	52	3.6
Custer	3,307	3,173	134	4.1	3,237	3,059	178	5.5
Davison	9,506	9,239	267	2.8	9,190	8,883	307	3.3
Day	3,291	3,104	187	5.7	3,328	3,157	171	5.1
Deuel	2,142	2,028	114	5.3	2,231	2,100	131	5.9
Dewey	1,923	1,795	128	6.7	1,943	1,786	157	8.1
Douglas	1,580	1,558	22	1.4	1,665	1,609	56	3.4
Edmunds	2,064	1,946	118	5.7	2,163	2,058	105	4.9
Fall River	3,455	3,302	153	4.4	3,532	3,370	162	4.6
Faulk	1,032	1,018	14	1.4	1,102	1,086	16	1.5
Grant	4,110	3,878	232	5.6	4,162	3,937	225	5.4
Gregory	2,448	2,365	83	3.4	2,416	2,313	103	4.3
Haakon	1,141	1,110	31	2.7	1,163	1,128	35	3.0
Hamlin	2,270	2,126	144	6.3	2,262	2,159	103	4.6
Hand	1,848	1,822	26	1.4	1,921	1,886	35	1.8
Hanson	1,162	1,134	28	2.4	1,339	1,297	42	3.1
Harding	720	714	6	0.8	740	719	21	2.8
Hughes	8,909	8,590	319	3.6	8,805	8,536	269	3.1
Hutchinson	4,290	4,162	128	3.0	4,167	4,024	143	3.4
Hyde	837	809	28	3.3	863	833	30	3.5
Jackson	1,265	1,224	41	3.2	1,357	1,303	54	4.0

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	February 1989 (1)				February 1988			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,099	1,081	18	1.6	1,137	1,121	16	1.4
Jones	607	550	57	9.4	624	582	42	6.7
Kingsbury	2,631	2,535	96	3.6	2,694	2,598	96	3.6
Lake	5,276	5,030	246	4.7	5,243	5,018	225	4.3
Lawrence	10,701	10,154	547	5.1	10,140	9,536	604	6.0
Lincoln	7,561	7,217	344	4.5	7,204	6,759	445	6.2
Lyman	1,507	1,442	65	4.3	1,538	1,458	80	5.2
McCook	2,783	2,624	159	5.7	2,796	2,665	131	4.7
McPherson	1,458	1,346	112	7.7	1,538	1,479	59	3.8
Marshall	2,190	2,074	116	5.3	2,262	2,171	91	4.0
Meade	9,271	8,795	476	5.1	9,139	8,640	499	5.5
Mellette	770	746	24	3.1	816	758	58	7.1
Miner	1,663	1,635	28	1.7	1,578	1,508	70	4.4
Minnehaha	73,893	70,552	3,341	4.5	73,914	69,765	4,149	5.6
Moody	3,223	3,050	173	5.4	3,259	3,095	164	5.0
Pennington	38,732	36,822	1,910	4.9	38,597	36,744	1,853	4.8
Perkins	2,266	2,225	41	1.8	2,365	2,306	59	2.5
Potter	1,401	1,352	49	3.5	1,433	1,386	47	3.3
Roberts	4,434	4,141	293	6.6	4,432	4,161	271	6.1
Sanborn	1,061	1,016	45	4.2	1,093	1,053	40	3.7
Shannon	2,413	2,228	185	7.7	2,493	2,325	168	6.7
Spink	3,516	3,437	79	2.2	3,648	3,526	122	3.3
Stanley	1,718	1,598	120	7.0	1,587	1,514	73	4.6
Sully	776	758	18	2.3	802	778	24	3.0
Todd	2,749	2,603	146	5.3	2,683	2,521	162	6.0
Tripp	3,150	3,056	94	3.0	3,152	3,063	89	2.8
Turner	3,939	3,762	177	4.5	3,988	3,784	204	5.1
Union	5,124	4,819	305	6.0	5,042	4,738	304	6.0
Walworth	2,974	2,834	140	4.7	2,920	2,803	117	4.0
Yankton	10,876	10,585	291	2.7	10,515	10,238	277	2.6
Ziebach	867	830	37	4.3	918	894	24	2.6

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.1 and 5.7. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

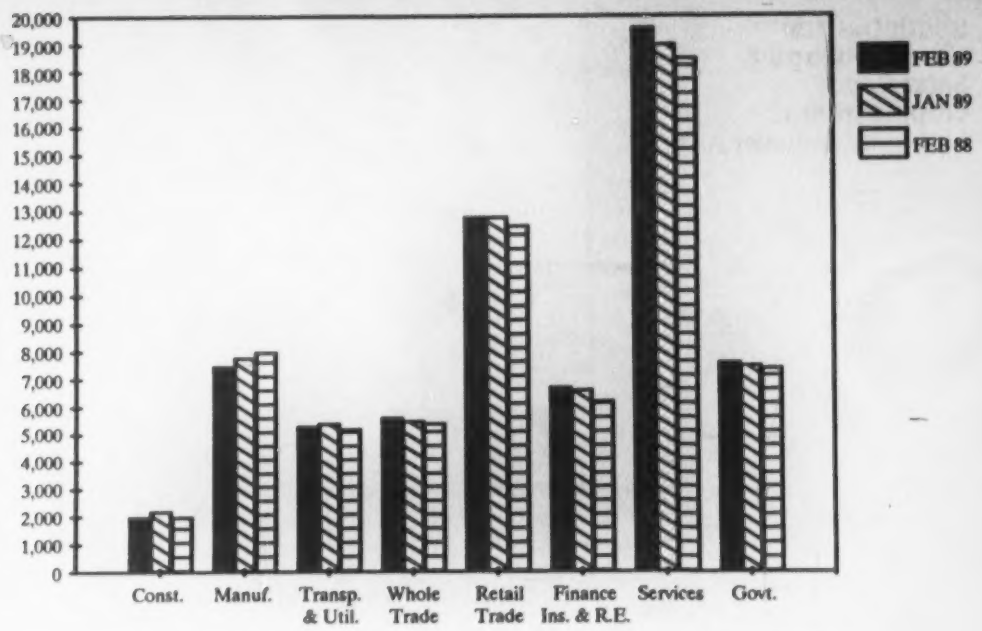
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	258,300	258,000	255,100	.1	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	198,000	198,700	194,800	-.4	1.6
MINING	2,500	2,600	2,500	-3.8	.0
CONSTRUCTION	6,600	6,900	6,600	-4.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	29,200	29,500	30,000	-1.0	-2.7
Durable Goods	15,700	16,000	16,600	-1.9	-5.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,200	9,600	10,300	-4.2	-10.7
Nondurable Goods	13,500	13,300	13,400	1.5	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,400	7,200	7,500	2.8	-1.3
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,900	3,000	3,000	-3.3	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	13,300	.0	1.5
Transportation	8,100	8,000	8,100	1.3	.0
Communication	3,100	3,200	2,900	-3.1	6.9
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,300	2,300	2,300	.0	.0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	66,900	67,200	65,800	-.4	1.7
Wholesale Trade	17,500	17,300	17,200	1.2	1.7
Durable Goods	7,900	7,800	7,700	1.3	2.6
Nondurable Goods	9,600	9,500	9,500	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	49,400	49,900	48,600	-1.0	1.6
General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores	8,700	9,200	8,600	-5.4	1.2
Food Stores	7,800	7,800	7,600	.0	2.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	14,900	14,800	14,000	.7	6.4
Finance	9,500	9,400	8,800	1.1	8.0
Banking	4,500	4,500	4,400	.0	2.3
Credit Agencies, other than Banks	4,600	4,500	4,000	2.2	15.0
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,600	3,500	3,400	2.9	5.9
SERVICES	64,400	64,100	62,700	.5	2.7
Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business	17,000	17,000	16,700	.0	1.8
Personal and Business	8,300	8,400	8,400	-1.2	-1.2
Medical and Health Services	25,300	25,300	24,300	.0	4.1
Hospitals	11,500	11,500	11,100	.0	3.6
Health Services, other than Hospitals	13,700	13,800	13,200	-.7	3.8
Educational Services	4,800	4,400	4,700	9.1	2.1
Social Services	4,700	4,600	4,500	2.2	4.4
Membership Organizations	9,100	9,200	8,900	-1.1	2.2
GOVERNMENT	60,300	59,400	60,300	1.5	.0
Federal	10,600	10,600	10,800	.0	-1.9
State	16,300	15,800	16,000	3.2	1.9
State Education	7,800	7,300	7,600	6.8	2.6
Local	33,400	33,000	33,400	1.2	.0
Local Education	20,100	19,800	20,100	1.5	.0

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

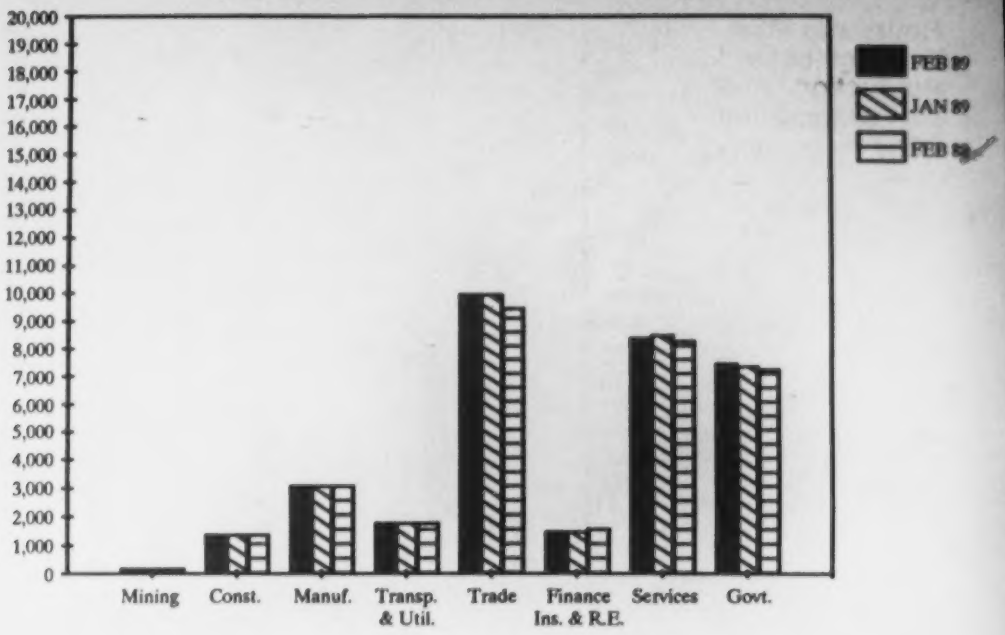


	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	67,100	66,900	65,300	.3	2.8
*MINING	--	--	--	--	--
CONSTRUCTION	2,000	2,200	2,000	-9.1	.0
MANUFACTURING	7,500	7,800	8,000	-3.8	-6.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,300	5,400	5,200	-1.9	1.9
TRADE	18,400	18,300	17,900	.5	2.8
Wholesale Trade	5,600	5,500	5,400	1.8	3.7
Retail Trade	12,800	12,800	12,500	.0	2.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	6,700	6,600	6,200	1.5	8.1
SERVICES	19,600	19,000	18,500	3.2	5.9
GOVERNMENT	7,600	7,500	7,400	1.3	2.7

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)



	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	33,900	33,800	33,300	.3	1.8
MINING	200	200	200	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	1,400	1,400	1,400	.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	3,100	3,100	3,100	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,800	1,800	1,800	.0	.0
TRADE	10,000	10,000	9,500	.0	5.3
Wholesale Trade	2,100	2,100	1,900	.0	10.5
Retail Trade	7,900	8,000	7,600	-1.3	3.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,500	1,500	1,600	.0	-6.3
SERVICES	8,400	8,500	8,300	-1.2	1.2
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,400	7,300	1.4	2.7

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Private	162,900	163,700	160,300	33.2	33.7	33.7
Mining	2,100	2,100	2,000	40.1	39.2	41.6
Construction	4,900	5,400	4,700	37.5	37.5	35.7
Manufacturing	21,600	21,900	22,800	42.1	42.4	41.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,200	11,000	11,000	37.3	36.8	38.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	58,400	58,800	57,500	30.6	31.0	31.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10,900	10,800	10,100	35.9	38.1	36.5
Services	53,900	53,700	52,100	30.4	31.1	30.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Total Private	$250.00	$250.73	$247.02	$7.56	$7.44	$7.33
Mining	499.25	487.26	527.90	12.45	12.43	12.69
Construction	396.00	385.88	356.29	10.56	10.29	9.98
Manufacturing	354.48	349.80	336.88	8.42	8.25	8.04
Transportation & Public Utilities	397.99	396.70	386.06	10.67	10.78	10.08
Wholesale & Retail Trade	193.39	193.75	200.02	6.32	6.25	6.29
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	272.48	281.94	272.66	7.59	7.40	7.47
Services	210.98	214.90	203.10	6.94	6.91	6.77

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	5,300	5,600	5,900	43.2	43.5	44.8
Rapid City MSA	2,400	2,300	2,400	40.8	40.6	39.9

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sioux Falls MSA	$374.98	$383.67	$372.74	$8.68	$8.82	$8.32
Rapid City MSA	348.84	329.67	310.02	8.55	8.12	7.77

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

	NUMBER		
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988
Sex, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Male	2,856	2,688	4,314
Female	1,110	997	1,038
Race, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
White	3,667	3,408	5,013
Nonwhite	299	277	339
Age, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Under 45	2,980	2,757	3,983
Over 45	986	928	1,369
[2]Industry, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Mining	184	167	187
Construction	1,346	1,279	1,761
Manufacturing	955	761	1,746
Transportation & Public Utilities	240	240	163
Trade	561	518	653
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	51	70	96
Services	464	500	525
Government	165	150	221
[2]Occupation, Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
Professional & Managerial	297	320	342
Clerical and Sales	390	383	452
Services	348	377	449
Processing	108	116	1,057
Machine Trade	124	147	159
Benchwork	560	297	253
Structural Work	1,548	1,503	1,983
Other	591	542	657
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total	3,966	3,685	5,352
1-2 Weeks	614	1,139	565
3-4 Weeks	578	542	591
5-14 Weeks	2,128	1,500	3,218
15 Weeks & Over	646	504	978

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1,964	2,944	1,867	-33.3	5.2
B. Weeks Compensated	15,505	14,316	20,446	8.3	-24.2
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,505,662	$1,297,952	$2,089,768	16.0	-28.0
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal	$42,682,300	$43,735,200	$39,881,800	-2.4	7.0
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4,660	5,611	4,817	-16.9	-3.3
F. Nonfarm Placements	2,404	2,758	2,484	-12.8	-3.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	3,301	3,595	3,351	-8.2	-1.5

	February 1989
H. Unemployment Insurance Savings	$58,829

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

	February 1989	
	People	Savings in Dollars
I. Employed	50	$11,600
J. Partial Employment	58	$4,582

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Consumer Price Index[1]	121.6	121.1	116.0	0.4	4.8
Industrial Production Index[2]	141.1	141.1	134.4	0.0	5.0
Retail Trade Sales[3]	138,232	138,849	130,424	-0.4	6.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts[4]	1,498	1,690	1,511	-11.4	-0.9

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.

[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

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